

The latest news from Europe is by the steamer Asia, which arrived on the 1st instant.

The latest intelligence from the seat of war, is a round telegraphic dispatch at Paris that Rêve, on the Baltic, had been bombarded, but no particulars are given, and the report was doubted.

The Cologne Gazette states that the Emperor of Russia had a relapse of his illness.

The Russian fleet had left Helsingfors to join the fleet at Conisadt, and Naples was round-trip five miles from Conisadt to intercept them, so that an engagement was expected.

The Turkish fleet had entered the Black Sea for the purpose of destroying all the Russian positions on the Caucasian coast.

The position of Austria had become decidedly more hostile to Russia; and she had raised 100,000 men to defend her frontiers in Transylvania from the encroachments of the Czar. The Spanish difficulty with the United States was exciting increased attention. A special messenger from Mr. Soule, came a passenger in the Asia.

The Turks have gained two additional victories on the Danube.

A telegraphic dispatch to the London Times reported Saturday, just as the steamer left, and dated Vienna, May 19th, says, that at the Government Messenger had reached Galatz on the 11th of May, with reliable intelligence that the allied fleets had bombarded Sebastopol, for four days.

A dispatch from Bucharest, dated 15th May, says, the British steamer Tiger, of 16 guns, had stranded close to Odessa, and had to surrender, although two other steamers were sent to her assistance, and bombarded the Russian works, but without success.

New York, June 2.—The intelligence from Falkland Island states that the U. S. Correos Germanont had demanded from H. B. M. Express some prisoners—later detained for trespassing on British fishing grounds. The Captain of the Express when the Captain of the Germanont wrote an impudent demand, for them, threatening if not capturing, beat to quarters, and ran his gun out.

The Captain of the Express, however, maintained his position and delivered up the prisoners to the civil authorities, by whom they were fined. The affair still has occasioned some acrid correspondence between the U. S. and the British authorities, which has been forwarded to their respective governments.

New York, June 5.—A terrible riot occurred between the Catholics and Americans at Brooklyn.—Seven or eight Americans are reported to have been killed and fifty or sixty wounded.

A gathering of the citizens in the park to the city at 8 o'clock, several persons who escaped from the slaughter in Brooklyn spoke, and all concurred in the statement, that while the Americans were walking aim to arm down Main street from South, where they had been to hear the street preacher, they were suddenly fired upon the windows of the Irish houses on both sides of the street.

The number shot is variously estimated.

One speaker said that he saw two dead bodies carried off, and another saw seven wounded. It is stated that 40 to 50 Americans retreated to Catherine Ferry.—Many succeeded in getting on the boat others, numbering it is said over 100, were left behind in the Ferry-house, where they are now imprisoned—the ferry-house having stopped running.

The Irishmen blocked up the other side.

The gentlemen who passed Main street about 6 o'clock, before the American procession came along, say that the street was then filled with Irishmen, with stones, clubs, vitriol bottles, and other missiles, awaiting the approach of the Americans.

All rumors center in stating that the Americans were marching quietly along, arm in arm, paying no attention to the groans and hisses with which they were first assailed.

Second Dispatch.—The proceedings are greatly exaggerated; only two killed as far as known, one a policeman, the other a boy shot through the forehead and died instantly. There are many terribly injured.

A regiment of troops were ordered out for companies of Americans on the ground and the rest at arms at 5 o'clock.

The Irish companies took arms from the Armory and marched out, without orders, and went to South Brooklyn, away from the scene of the riot.

The collision of the military is feared, as the remaining companies say that the Irish troops shall not enter the Armory again.

The Americans shut up at Catharine ferry got over safe.

All is quiet at 11 o'clock.

A later dispatch says that nobody was killed in the riot, but several badly wounded.

Loss of PROPERTY ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—From a communication recently submitted to the House by Secretary Davis, the Washington Star says it appears that the annual loss from steamboat disasters on the Mississippi is fearfully large.

During the year ending October 1, 1853, no less than twenty-five steamboats were snatched, which occasioned a destruction of property to the amount of \$1,250,000.

During the same time, \$250,000 worth of property was destroyed by the sinking of flatboats.

No estimate is given of the value of the steamboats sunk, but the loss will not fall much short of \$400,000.

It is safe to assume that the annual loss of property from steamboat disasters on the Mississippi and its tributaries exceeds rather than falls short of three millions.

In the same communication, the Secretary

furnishes the estimates for improving the navigation of several western rivers.

Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister, advises the Spanish Minister to recommend to his Government to sell Cuba to the United States for two hundred millions of dollars, which, at 5 per cent.,

would impose an annual tax upon the people of this country of ten millions of

THE INVASION OF CUBA—THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States:

Whereas, information has been received that sundry persons, citizens of the United States, and others residing therein, are engaged in organizing and fitting out a military expedition for the invasion of the island of Cuba; and

Whereas, the said undertaking is contrary to the spirit and express stipulations of treaties between the United States and Spain, derogatory to the character of this nation, and in violation of the obvious duties and obligations of faithful and patriotic citizens; and

Whereas, it is the duty of the constituted authorities of the United States to hold and maintain the control of the great question of peace or war, and not to suffer the same to be lawlessly complicated, under any pretence whatever; and

Whereas, to that end all private enterprises of a hostile character within the United States, against any foreign power with which the United States are at peace, are forbidden, and declared to be a high misdemeanor by an express act of Congress;

Now, therefore, in virtue of the authority vested by the Constitution in the President of the United States, I do issue this proclamation to warn all persons that the General Government claims it as a right and duty to interpose for the honour of its flag, the rights of its citizens, the national security, and the preservation of the public tranquillity, from whatever quarter menaced—and it will not fail to prosecute, with due energy, all those who, unmindful of their own and their country's fame, presume thus to disregard the laws of the land and military obligations.

I earnestly expect all good citizens to discontinue and prevent any movement in conflict with law and national faith, especially charging the several Devereux Attorneys, Collectors, and other officers of the United States, both military, having lawful power in the premises, to exert the same for the purpose of maintaining the authority and preserving the peace of the United States.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and the seventy-eighth of the Independence of the United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President.

W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, May 31.

THE CAUSE OF KENTUCKY.—The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, in speaking of Man F. Ward's appeal to the editors of the United States, says:

Man F. Ward, who is reaping a just retribution in the scorn of the whole world, is the most striking illustration of the case of Cain that we have ever met with. His story is almost exactly told in the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th verses of the 4th chapter of Genesis. His wretched demand for a suspension of public opinion is but a new version of the pious cry, "My punishment is greater than I can bear." He dare not even put a date to his appeal, for he is a fugitive and a vagabond in the earth."

The Hardin County jury, in saving him from the gallows, were condemning him to a much more terrible penalty, and the brief suffering of the rope would have been mercy compared to the long contracted agonizing scorn of the world, which will pursue him over the earth to the very last day of his life. No published version of the testimony can alter the established fact, recognized everywhere, that the killing of Butler was a wanton, cowardly and brutal murder."

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

HICKSVILLE, Ky., May 29.

GENTLEMEN: An observation in your Weekly of the 24th inst., that certain papers have asked with a sneer whether John J. Crittenden would volunteer to defend the son of a poor man, who informed us of an incident connected with that gentleman, who is acting as Governor of Kentucky, which came under my personal notice, and which I regarded at the time as strikingly illustrative of the character of the man.

A poor man had been fined for some misdemeanor by the verdict of a jury in the Hickman circuit court. To have the amount coerced from him would have beggared his wife and children. Major Robert D. Bowmar, then a resident attorney of Hickman county, addressed the Governor in behalf of the poor fellow; and, appealing to the friendship that for years had existed between Crittenden and himself, besought him to remit the fine. In due course of mail the answer came, and the result is:

Bob—The conviction of your client was proper, and I cannot as Governor protect him. But I enclose to you the money necessary to pay the fine on account of your representations of the condition of his wife and children. Please see to its proper application.

This, gentlemen, is but a piece with the whole life of John J. Crittenden.

You may, if you choose, publish this over my proper signature.

E. J. BULLOCK.

LOSS OF PROPERTY ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—From a communication recently submitted to the House by Secretary Davis, the Washington Star says it appears that the annual loss from steamboat disasters on the Mississippi is fearfully large.

During the year ending October 1, 1853, no less than twenty-five steamboats were snatched, which occasioned a destruction of property to the amount of \$1,250,000.

During the same time, \$250,000 worth of property was destroyed by the sinking of flatboats.

No estimate is given of the value of the steamboats sunk, but the loss

will not fall much short of \$400,000.

It is safe to assume that the annual loss of property from steamboat disasters on the Mississippi and its tributaries exceeds rather than falls short of three millions.

In the same communication, the Secretary

furnishes the estimates for improving the navigation of several western rivers.

Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister, advises the Spanish Minister to re-

commend to his Government to sell Cuba to the United States for two hundred mil-

lions of dollars, which, at 5 per cent.,

would impose an annual tax upon the people of this country of ten millions of

TROUBLE AT WASHINGTON.—The gossiping correspondent of the N. Y. Herald of Monday, has the following remarks on the supposed trouble in the Cabinet at Washington. We give them for what they are worth.

There are rumors again of trouble with Marcy on the Cuba question. He holds back, while Cushing and Davis are pushing forward. They are crowding Marcy hard. He may be crowded out; in which event, perhaps, Mr. Charles O'Connor will probably take Cushing's place as Attorney General, while Cushing may be advanced in the State Department. He is after it, any how, in full cry. It is thought, too, that O'Connor will be twenty or twenty-five per cent. greater than that of last year. The crop has still, however, to run the risk of rust, and as regards this the weather in this vicinity is just now decidedly unpropitious, being warm and showery.—Cin. Gaz.

A SWINDLER.—A traveling demagogue, calling himself Parker, who has in his possession a diploma, purporting to be of Free Masons. Said Parker, while in this place, stole a pistol from the desk of the Cumberland Hotel, where he was boarding.—Mr. Harris, the proprietor, followed him to Crab Orchard, and found the pistol in his trunk; he pretended at first that the pistol was his own, but finally confessed he stole it. Parker is about 5 feet 8 inches high, rather heavy set, red complexion, and may be easily detected, as he speaks through his nose.—Somerset Gaz.

A SWINDLER.—A traveling demagogue, calling himself Parker, who has in his possession a diploma, purporting to be of Free Masons. Said Parker, while in this place, stole a pistol from the desk of the Cumberland Hotel, where he was boarding.—Mr. Harris, the proprietor, followed him to Crab Orchard, and found the pistol in his trunk; he pretended at first that the pistol was his own, but finally confessed he stole it. Parker is about 5 feet 8 inches high, rather heavy set, red complexion, and may be easily detected, as he speaks through his nose.—Somerset Gaz.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE.—A Baltimorean wrote the Sun from San Francisco, and gave another side of the picture of what is often called "California Life." He says:

At the present time potatoes are selling at ten cents per bushel; onions at twenty-five cents, and in fact every other description of goods about in proportion. You may often see it stated that laborer's wages range from ten to fifteen dollars per day, but I can assure you that there are in San Francisco thousands of mechanics willing to work for half the above named prices, and I cannot believe that every day there are two thousand men that do not know when they get up in the morning where to how to obtain their breakfast; and where to buy the necessities set out by the laundress.

The capital employed in those establishments is reckoned at \$10,000,000. They support a population of 92,500 persons, and consume \$2,625,000 in breadstuffs, besides affording a profit to all the various branches of business in and around the city, other than to the owners of \$1,949,000, participated in by coal lands, coal operators, ore land, transporters and store keepers.

THE PROPOSED REPEAL OF THE DUTY ON RAILROAD IRON.—The many Congressional friends of this measure are, just now, very wrothy against the self-selected committee of ex-member lobbyists, who ask \$200, and a convenient fee, amounting to ten per cent. of all each railroad company will save by the passage of the bill, for working it through.

It seems that his friends in the House were, for the most part, entirely unaware that any gentleman had jumped upon their measure after any such fashion. They are perfectly competent to secure its passage, in due time, without any such voluminous speculating aid. They now, however, clearly see that it has been killed for at least the present session; there being many members otherwise well disposed towards the bill, who will, under no circumstances, touch it with a fifty-foot pole, while tainted with even the suspicion of ex-member-lobbying speculation.

This fact, though it must inevitably throw the bill over for at least another session, demonstrates a very healthy public opinion in Congress, indeed.

J. G. TEVIS.

G. T. LIMERICK.

J. M. HUFFMAN.

Stanford, May 26. Committee.

WHEAT CROP.—From all the information that we have been able to gather, the condition of the crop appears to be as follows: In many places the crop is good—above an average. In other localities it is the reverse, and in some portions of Indiana and Ohio wheat fields have been plowed up for corn. Again, the fly is doing considerable damage. Everywhere there is an increased bread of land under wheat, say twenty per cent. Putting this and other factors together, and the prospect is that the yield in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and other Western States will be twenty or twenty-five per cent. greater than that of last year. The crop has still, however, to run the risk of rust, and as regards this the weather in this vicinity is just now decidedly unpropitious, being warm and showery.—Cin. Gaz.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE.—A Baltimorean wrote the Sun from San Francisco, and gave another side of the picture of what is often called "California Life." He says:

At the present time potatoes are selling at ten cents per bushel; onions at twenty-five cents, and in fact every other description of goods about in proportion. You may often see it stated that laborer's wages range from ten to fifteen dollars per day, but I can assure you that there are in San Francisco thousands of mechanics willing to work for half the above named prices, and I cannot believe that every day there are two thousand men that do not know when they get up in the morning where to how to obtain their breakfast; and where to buy the necessities set out by the laundress.

The capital employed in those establishments is reckoned at \$10,000,000. They support a population of 92,500 persons, and consume \$2,625,000 in breadstuffs, besides affording a profit to all the various branches of business in and around the city, other than to the owners of \$1,949,000, participated in by coal lands, coal operators, ore land, transporters and store keepers.

THE MANUFACTURE OF RAILROAD IRON IN THE UNITED STATES.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin furnishes a list of sixteen iron establishments, chiefly in Pennsylvania, which will this season turn out 160,000 tons of railroad bars, representing in production \$6,500,000 for labor and \$1,820,000 of raw material.

The capital employed in those establishments is reckoned at \$10,000,000. They support a population of 92,500 persons, and consume \$2,625,000 in breadstuffs, besides affording a profit to all the various branches of business in and around the city, other than to the owners of \$1,949,000, participated in by coal lands, coal operators, ore land, transporters and store keepers.

THE MANUFACTURE OF RAILROAD IRON IN THE UNITED STATES.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin furnishes a list of sixteen iron establishments, chiefly in Pennsylvania, which will this season turn out 160,000 tons of railroad bars, representing in production \$6,500,000 for labor and \$1,820,000 of raw material.

THE MANUFACTURE OF RAILROAD IRON IN THE UNITED STATES.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin furnishes a list of sixteen iron establishments, chiefly in Pennsylvania, which will this season turn out 160,000 tons of railroad bars, representing in production \$6,500,000 for labor and \$1,820,000 of raw material.

THE MANUFACTURE OF RAILROAD IRON IN THE UNITED STATES.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin furnishes a list of sixteen iron establishments, chiefly in Pennsylvania, which will this season turn out 160,000 tons of railroad bars, representing in production \$6,500,000 for labor and \$1,820,000 of raw material.

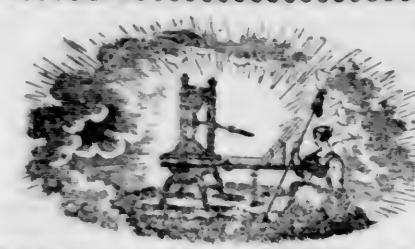
THE MANUFACTURE OF RAILROAD IRON IN THE UNITED STATES.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin furnishes a list of sixteen iron establishments, chiefly in Pennsylvania, which will this season turn out 160,000 tons of railroad bars, representing in production \$6,500,000 for labor and \$1,820,000 of raw material.

THE MANUFACTURE OF RAILROAD IRON IN THE UNITED STATES.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin furnishes a list of sixteen iron establishments, chiefly in Pennsylvania, which will this season turn out 160,000 tons of railroad bars, representing in production \$6,500,000 for labor and \$1,820,000 of raw material.

THE MANUFACTURE OF RAILROAD IRON IN THE UNITED STATES.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin furnishes a list of sixteen iron establishments, chiefly in Pennsylvania, which will this season turn out 160,000 tons of railroad bars, representing in

KENTUCKY TRIBUNE

JNO F ZIMMERMAN & SON - EDITORS



DANVILLE, KY.

FRIDAY JUNE 4, 1854.

RAILROAD MEETING.—Gen. LEESE COMBS will address the Stockholders of the Lexington and Danville Railroad Company, at the Court House in Danville, on to-morrow (Saturday, June 10) at 3 o'clock, P. M. The Stockholders, and all others interested in the road, or in the prosperity of Danville and its vicinity, are earnestly requested to be present, so that they may have an opportunity of informing themselves in regard to the affairs of the Company.

NOTES.—We are requested to announce that the candidates for the various offices in Boyle, will address the people at the Court House at the June County Court—a general attendance is desired.

AN INQUIRY.—It is understood that a number of prisoners escaped from the jail on Saturday night last. This suggests the inquiry as to the whereabouts of the committee appointed to superintend the erection of the new jail. The people would like to hear from that committee.

THE PIC NIC.—The picnic held in the woods of Mr. Tribble, between this place and Stanford, on Saturday last, was largely attended. We have rarely seen a more pleasant gathering. The Danville and Stanford Saxhorn Bands were present, and added greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion. Lots of pretty girls, with attentive and obsequious gallants, fine music, and plenty to eat—what more could have been desired? The whole affair passed off in the happiest style, nothing occurring to mar the pleasure of those in attendance.

THE PROCESSION AT CRAB ORCHARD.—The Odd Fellows' procession at Crab Orchard on Thursday last was a very large one, and presented a fine display. Visiting brothers were an attendance from this place, Lancaster, Nicholasville, Richmond, Keene, Harrodsburg, Lexington, and perhaps other places. The address by M. J. DURHAM, Esq., was appropriate and interesting, eloquent in language, and gracefully delivered. The music on the occasion was furnished by the Stanford Saxhorn Band, the performance of which is highly creditable to Dr. Jernings, the leader, as well as to the other members of the band. After the close of the address, the members of the Order and a large number of ladies, partook of an excellent dinner at the hotel of Mr. A. CARON. The whole affair was gotten up in good style, and passed in an exceedingly pleasant manner.

More Fine Woods.—Mr. W. WARFIELD, of Fayette, has sent us through JNO KINNAIRD, Esq., a specimen of the finest wood we have ever seen. It was taken from a one-year-old Catalpa tree, and is remarkable not only for length, but for its exceedingly fine and silky appearance.

ODD FELLOWS' PROCESSION.—The members of the Odd Fellows' Lodge, L. A. O. F., Harrodsburg, have a picnic set for to-morrow, in which members of the order generally are invited to join. As we have before stated, an address will be delivered by Rev. T. J. Fisher. A large gathering is anticipated.

MASONIC PROCESSION.—The Masonic Fraternity at Crab Orchard, Danville and Richmond, respectively will celebrate the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist, on the 23d inst., by Processions, Oration and Dinners. The University generally are invited to attend.

DEATH OF MR. NOURSE.—James D. Nourse, Esq., formerly of Bardstown, died at St. Louis on Thursday of last week, of cholera. Mr. Nourse was engaged in editing the *Indulgencies*. He was a talented and popular writer and speaker, and a highly estimable gentleman.

DEATH OF COL. JOHN SPEED SMITH.—The many warm friends of Col. John Speed Smith, will deeply regret to hear of his death, which occurred at his residence in Madison county on Tuesday morning last at 1 o'clock. He had been ill for a considerable time, and his situation for some weeks previous to his death had been regarded as very critical.

Col. Smith had repeatedly been a member of the Legislature, and was at one time a member of Congress. He served with credit in the last war with Great Britain, as volunteer aid to Gov. Shely.

WE COPY THE FOLLOWING COMPLIMENTARY NOTICE OF OUR TOWN AND ONE OF ITS HOUDS.—From the Somersets Democrat, of the 31st ult:

JAIL DELIVERY.—Four prisoners, three white men, and a negro belonging to John P. Read, Esq., were taken with a leaving from our county jail on Saturday night last. By removing a log from its place, they reached the lower floor, through which they made their escape through a window which was deficient in bars.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL.—This favorite illustrated journal, forming sixteen octavo pages weekly, commences a new volume July 1st, being the seventh volume of the work. It comes to us regularly freighted with its original illustrations, and a fund of excellent original reading matter. It is edited by Maurin M. Ballou, a gentleman long connected with the Boston press, and published by F. Gleason, Boston, at \$1.00 per annum, or \$1.50 for six months. Clubs of ten subscribers taken at the rate of \$2 per annum.

DR. CHAS. HENRYSON, Esq., has received a letter from one of the blacks he liberated and sent to Liberia. The letter was dated Norfolk on the 17th of May. The emigrants at that time were in good health, with but few exceptions. They were to sail from Norfolk to Savannah, where they would receive more emigrants, and then proceed direct to Liberia.

ANTI-NEBRASKA.—At a public meeting in Philadelphia, last Tuesday evening, ex-Governor Johnson said that he had in his pocket a letter of the Hon. James Buchanan, in which that distinguished statesman had expressed the opinion that if the Missouri compromise was violated the Union would be dissolved.

CUBAN RUMORS.—THE BLACK WARRIOR AFFAIR.

Rumors in regard to our relations to Spain are abundant. A Baltimore despatch of the 10th of June states, on the authority of the Washington Star, that the Black Warrior affair has been settled by Spain agreeing to pay back \$6,000, which the Spanish authorities, and reform the regulations so as to meet the wants of American commerce.

Other accounts, however, place the state of affairs in a different light. It is stated that Mr. Soul's negotiations have failed, and that Spain will offer no redress. The statement that six thousand Spanish troops have been sent to Cuba, is confirmed. The Spanish Mediterranean fleet is said to have been ordered to the same place. Louis Napoleon is stated to have pledged France to stand by Cuba against the United States. Spanish envoys to England on the same subject, did not receive satisfactory answers. In the meantime, intelligence from Havana shows that the military reinforcements on the island are continued. The Captain General is raising black troops and has issued an address declaring that the banner of Spain shall wave over Cuba at all hazards.

Of the reliability of these rumors, we are not prepared to speak, but there is evidently a screw loose, and it is quite certain that matters are beginning to assume something of a warlike appearance.

TRIUMPH OF THE LAW.—Burns, the fugitive slave whose arrest created such an excitement in Boston, was delivered to his owner on Friday last. This suggests the inquiry as to the whereabouts of the committee appointed to superintend the erection of the new jail. The people would like to hear from that committee.

THE PIC NIC.—The picnic held in the woods of Mr. Tribble, between this place and Stanford, on Saturday last, was largely attended. We have rarely seen a more pleasant gathering. The Danville and Stanford Saxhorn Bands were present, and added greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion. Lots of pretty girls, with attentive and obsequious gallants, fine music, and plenty to eat—what more could have been desired? The whole affair passed off in the happiest style, nothing occurring to mar the pleasure of those in attendance.

THE PROCESSION AT CRAB ORCHARD.—The Odd Fellows' procession at Crab Orchard on Thursday last was a very large one, and presented a fine display. Visiting brothers were an attendance from this place, Lancaster, Nicholasville, Richmond, Keene, Harrodsburg, Lexington, and perhaps other places. The address by M. J. DURHAM, Esq., was appropriate and interesting, eloquent in language, and gracefully delivered. The music on the occasion was furnished by the Stanford Saxhorn Band, the performance of which is highly creditable to Dr. Jernings, the leader, as well as to the other members of the band. After the close of the address, the members of the Order and a large number of ladies, partook of an excellent dinner at the hotel of Mr. A. CARON. The whole affair was gotten up in good style, and passed in an exceedingly pleasant manner.

MR. FERRETT'S SUCCESSOR.—It is announced by telegraph from Boston, that Julius Rockwell has been appointed U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, in place of Hon. Edward Everett resigned. The telegraph says, "Mr. R. is a progressive Whig."

THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.—The following resolution was passed by the Presbyterian General Assembly (old school) in relation to the New Albany Theological Seminary. The effect of this action it is thought will be that the New Albany Seminary will be attended by the candidates for the ministry north of the Ohio river, and the Danville Seminary by those south:

Resolved. That this General Assembly has no intention in any way to interfere with the Theological Seminary at New Albany, nor with those schools which shall continue to be carried in the support and control of that institution, and anti-slavery cause.

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.—On the 25th, Rev. Messrs. Kavanaugh, Early and Pierce, were regularly ordained bishops of the Methodist Church South. The ceremony was performed by Bishops Andrews, Capers and Sauls.

MASONIC PROCESSION.—The Masonic Fraternity at Crab Orchard, Danville and Richmond, respectively will celebrate the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist, on the 23d inst., by Processions, Oration and Dinners. The University generally are invited to attend.

DEATH OF MR. NOURSE.—James D. Nourse, Esq., formerly of Bardstown, died at St. Louis on Thursday of last week, of cholera. Mr. Nourse was engaged in editing the *Indulgencies*. He was a talented and popular writer and speaker, and a highly estimable gentleman.

DEATH OF COL. JOHN SPEED SMITH.—The many warm friends of Col. John Speed Smith, will deeply regret to hear of his death, which occurred at his residence in Madison county on Tuesday morning last at 1 o'clock. He had been ill for a considerable time, and his situation for some weeks previous to his death had been regarded as very critical.

Col. Smith had repeatedly been a member of the Legislature, and was at one time a member of Congress. He served with credit in the last war with Great Britain, as volunteer aid to Gov. Shely.

WE COPY THE FOLLOWING COMPLIMENTARY NOTICE OF OUR TOWN AND ONE OF ITS HOUDS.—From the Somersets Democrat, of the 31st ult:

JAIL DELIVERY.—Four prisoners, three white men, and a negro belonging to John P. Read, Esq., were taken with a leaving from our county jail on Saturday night last. By removing a log from its place, they reached the lower floor, through which they made their escape through a window which was deficient in bars.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL.—This favorite illustrated journal, forming sixteen octavo pages weekly, commences a new volume July 1st, being the seventh volume of the work. It comes to us regularly freighted with its original illustrations, and a fund of excellent original reading matter. It is edited by Maurin M. Ballou, a gentleman long connected with the Boston press, and published by F. Gleason, Boston, at \$1.00 per annum, or \$1.50 for six months. Clubs of ten subscribers taken at the rate of \$2 per annum.

DR. CHAS. HENRYSON, Esq., has received a letter from one of the blacks he liberated and sent to Liberia. The letter was dated Norfolk on the 17th of May. The emigrants at that time were in good health, with but few exceptions. They were to sail from Norfolk to Savannah, where they would receive more emigrants, and then proceed direct to Liberia.

ANTI-NEBRASKA.—At a public meeting in Philadelphia, last Tuesday evening, ex-Governor Johnson said that he had in his pocket a letter of the Hon. James Buchanan, in which that distinguished statesman had expressed the opinion that if the Missouri compromise was violated the Union would be dissolved.

CUBAN RUMORS.—THE BLACK WARRIOR AFFAIR.—Rumors in regard to our relations to Spain are abundant. A Baltimore despatch of the 10th of June states, on the authority of the Washington Star, that the Black Warrior affair has been settled by Spain agreeing to pay back \$6,000, which the Spanish authorities, and reform the regulations so as to meet the wants of American commerce.

We have received the thirteenth annual, and first biennial report of the above institution. The institution has been in successful operation during the last two years—no death and very little sickness among the pupils have occurred. Two years ago, the institution lost fourteen pupils who were from Louisiana, and subsequently two more, by their removal to a new institution, established at Baton Rouge. It has more than regained the loss, and now has sixty-nine pupils; as large a number, with one or two exceptions, as any institution in the United States has in proportion to the white population of the State. The total number of pupils admitted during the last year was eighty-seven.

There are four instructors, and we understand a fifth will be added for the next session. It is designed during the present and next season to erect a new and enlarged edifice, additional to the present buildings, which will afford accommodation to all the deaf and dumb of the State who may apply for admission. Changes in the internal management of the Institution have been effected, and will go into operation in the fall, favourable to economy and efficiency.

Our attention has been particularly drawn to the case of the education of the Deaf and Dumb—Instruction of Idiots.

After considering the matter, and the repeated solicitation of common friends, I determined to renew the application for my services in the case, and render to the persons presented such professional services as I could. I determined also that I would receive no fee for my services. I believed that I might exact almost what amount of compensation I pleased, and that was felt by me as a reason why I should take none. I shrank from the idea or appearance of bargaining with a distressed friend, or speculating upon his misfortunes or his genealogy. Having come to these conclusions, I informed Dr. J. Ward of them by a note addressed to him some time previous to my trial, and received from him a letter of grateful acknowledgements. His father was then absent in New Orleans, as I supposed.

It was soon felt the genial influence of our special system of instruction, adapted to their wants and deficiencies, and restored a daily recompence for the care and labor bestowed upon them, in increasing intelligence, increasing animation, and increasing desire for knowledge. We commenced first by teaching the names of the objects about the room, then those of a wider circle. One of the first lessons was the names of the different parts of a door, as the lock, the handle, the bolt and key; then the command to open and shut it. After a while came the study of forms of letters, by exercises on a little board. Then followed words printed on cards, as the representatives of objects. I had had no difficulty in doing this, as I was well acquainted with the case or the selection of a jury. These professional duties were performed by other counsel, better acquainted with the fact of the case and the persons presented as jurors. I have no reason to doubt that these duties were performed in a manner becoming the profession, and the honorable character of the counsel on whom I had so much confidence.

The trial took place at Elizabethtown,

the seat of Hardin county, about eighty

or one hundred miles from my residence in Frankfort.

I had nothing to do with the preparation of

the case or the selection of a jury. These professional duties were performed by other counsel, better acquainted with the fact of the case and the persons presented as jurors. I have no reason to doubt that these duties were performed in a manner becoming the profession, and the honorable character of the counsel on whom I had so much confidence.

The trial took place at Elizabethtown,

the seat of Hardin county, about eighty

or one hundred miles from my residence in Frankfort.

I had nothing to do with the preparation of

the case or the selection of a jury. These professional duties were performed by other counsel, better acquainted with the fact of the case and the persons presented as jurors. I have no reason to doubt that these duties were performed in a manner becoming the profession, and the honorable character of the counsel on whom I had so much confidence.

The trial took place at Elizabethtown,

the seat of Hardin county, about eighty

or one hundred miles from my residence in Frankfort.

I had nothing to do with the preparation of

the case or the selection of a jury. These professional duties were performed by other counsel, better acquainted with the fact of the case and the persons presented as jurors. I have no reason to doubt that these duties were performed in a manner becoming the profession, and the honorable character of the counsel on whom I had so much confidence.

The trial took place at Elizabethtown,

the seat of Hardin county, about eighty

or one hundred miles from my residence in Frankfort.

I had nothing to do with the preparation of

the case or the selection of a jury. These professional duties were performed by other counsel, better acquainted with the fact of the case and the persons presented as jurors. I have no reason to doubt that these duties were performed in a manner becoming the profession, and the honorable character of the counsel on whom I had so much confidence.

The trial took place at Elizabethtown,

the seat of Hardin county, about eighty

or one hundred miles from my residence in Frankfort.

I had nothing to do with the preparation of

the case or the selection of a jury. These professional duties were performed by other counsel, better acquainted with the fact of the case and the persons presented as jurors. I have no reason to doubt that these duties were performed in a manner becoming the profession, and the honorable character of the counsel on whom I had so much confidence.

The trial took place at Elizabethtown,

the seat of Hardin county, about eighty

or one hundred miles from my residence in Frankfort.

I had nothing to do with the preparation of

the case or the selection of a jury. These professional duties were performed by other counsel, better acquainted with the fact of the case and the persons presented as jurors. I have no reason to doubt that these duties were performed in a manner becoming the profession, and the honorable character of the counsel on whom I had so much confidence.

The trial took place at Elizabethtown,

the seat of Hardin county, about eighty

or one hundred miles from my residence in Frankfort.

I had nothing to do with the preparation of

the case or the selection of a jury. These professional duties were performed by other counsel, better acquainted with the fact of the case and the persons presented as jurors. I have no reason to doubt that these duties were performed in a manner becoming the profession, and the honorable character of the counsel on whom I had so much confidence.

The trial took place at Elizabethtown,

the seat of Hardin county, about eighty

or one hundred miles from my residence in Frankfort.

I had nothing to do with the preparation of

the case or the selection of a jury. These professional duties were performed by other counsel, better acquainted with the fact of the case and the persons presented as jurors. I have no reason to doubt that these duties were performed in a manner becoming the profession, and the honorable character of the counsel on whom I had so much confidence.

The trial took place at Elizabethtown,

the seat of Hardin county, about eighty

or one hundred miles from my residence in Frankfort.

I had nothing to do with the preparation of

the case or the selection of a jury. These professional duties were performed by other counsel, better acquainted with the fact of the case and the persons presented as jurors. I have no reason to doubt that these duties were performed in a manner becoming the profession, and the honorable character of the counsel on whom I had so much confidence.

The trial took place at Elizabethtown,

the seat of Hardin county, about eighty

or one hundred miles from my residence in Frankfort.

